Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C......TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1829.

[VOL. [illegible].....NO. 495.

TERMS..........At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

House and Lots.

FOR Sale, a House and Lots in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, on the corner near the jail, and convenient for any public business: the lot extends from Main street through to the next parallel street. A great bargain may be had in the premises. Inquire of Mr. Henry Smith, in Salisbury.

CHRISTIAN GOODMAN.

Nov. 20, 1829. 3t96

Valuable Sale!

NOTICE.—That on Monday, the 14th of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, at the late residence of *Francis Neely*, deceased, the following property, viz:

A large and valuable stock of *Horses, Cattle, Sheep,* and *Hogs,* (amongst which is about sixty fat hogs,) two Waggons and Harness, Farming tools, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, including all the personal property on the home plantation, and the other plantations adjacent. Also, a tract of *Land,* adjoining the land of the heirs of Henry Guffy and others, containing two hundred acres.

Also, on Monday, the 28th day of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, THE MILLS of the deceased, on Third Creek, (well known by the name of *Neely's Mills,*) with all the land adjoining, containing four hundred acres, more or less.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, all the personal property on said premises, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs (amongst which are about thirty five fat hogs,) Wheat, Corn, Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large quantity of Plank, and a variety of other articles.

Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, the tract of *Land* on which *Thomas Williamson* now lives, on Second Creek, joining the land of Thomas Inness and others, containing about three hundred acres.

Sales to continue from day to day, until all shall be sold. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchasers' giving bond and approved security.

ALEXANDER NEELY,
ISAAC HOLEMAN,
ROBT. N. FLEMING, } *Ex'rs.*

November 16th, 1829. 5t98

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber contemplating to remove West next fall, is desirous of selling his *Tavern Establishment* in the town of *Concord,* Cabarrus county. It is conveniently located near the Court-House, and is the best stand for business in the place. The house is commodious, with excellent Stables, and all necessary out-houses. Persons disposed to purchase, are requested to make early application, as the subscriber will make some disposition of the property soon.

☞ Should any person, who is inclined to embark in the business of keeping a House of Entertainment, prefer it, this Establishment will be *Rented,* from one to five years, on reasonable terms; and the Furniture may be had with it; so that the establishment will be ready to go into without scarcely a cent's expense; where a man who is industrious and accommodating, cannot fail of making very handsome profits. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Nov. 19th, 1829. 4t97

Gold Mines, Land,

NEGROES, &c.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills, particularly, on the plantation; a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines: there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

Also, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert J. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c.

6t99 W. M BOSTWICK.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg co. N. C. Nov. 10, 1829.

Estate of Alex. Penny.

THE subscriber having obtained, at November term of Rowan County Court, letters of Administration on the estate of *Alexander Penny,* dec'd. will expose to public sale, at the residence of the dec'd. on Tuesday, the 8th day of December next,

3 likely Negroes,

on a credit of three months, on giving bond and security.

Also, will be sold, same time and place, various kind of Stock, such as Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; also, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, &c.: besides Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to continue from day to day, till all is disposed of.

JOHN GIBSON, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 16th, 1829. 2t95

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd. are desired to make payment as soon as convenient; and those having claims against the same, will present them, as required by law, or this notice will be pled in bar.

J. GIBSON, *Adm'r.*

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of

GOODS;

consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hard Ware,
Cutlery,
Saddlery, Medicines,
Paints, &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for *cash,* he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.

October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery,
Paints, Dye Stuffs,
Boots, Shoes,
Groceries, &c.;

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for *cash,* or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality

Teneriff Wine, Old Muscatell ditto, Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland *Gin,* old Cognac *Brandy,* Jamaica and New England *Rum;* together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.

Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6mt11

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for *cash;* and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for *cash,* or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

New Goods,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAPER

THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 3mt98

To Travellers.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his *House of Accommodation,* situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honour him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina.

A. C. LABATT.

Nov. 3d, 1829. 3

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(CONCLUDED.)

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

An increase of circulating medium, as a means of extricating our citizens from debt, is believed to be visionary, and can only have the effect of procrastinating the evil day, which must sooner or later arrive, and with an accumulation of interest in proportion to its remoteness, and with a greater certainty of ruin; for there is no fact better established, than that the profits of agricultural labour, are not equal to the legal interest of money. If the wisdom of economy, which we must of necessity have been taught, is not sufficient to drive us to the practice of this cardinal virtue, and its handmaid industry, by which alone we can be relieved from our embarrassments, it is much to be feared, that every attempt to effect it by legislation, will be little better than political quackery, and rather adding to the load of debt and difficulty.

The Judiciary, which has always been, and with much propriety, the favourite branch of the government, cannot be guarded with too much care. Upon the purity and ability with which the laws of the country are administered, depend all rights and happiness, in connection with liberty and property. The Judicial districts into which the State has been divided, are believed to be too large, and the eastern circuits particularly, to require a new organization, to prevent the waste of life, and the delay of justice incident to the present arrangement. In connection with this subject, permit me to call your attention to the pardoning power; which, in every government, is wisely placed somewhere, and by the Constitution of our State, is very properly given to the Executive; to be exercised by him, when a fit case for clemency occurs. But the ease with which an artful man can make a homicide in the first degree, appear a homicide in the second or third; or a felony appear a breach of trust; and the better feelings of our nature all turning to the side of mercy, by which petitions, filled to great length, by respectable names, are easily obtained, thereby embarrassing the Executive in the discharge of his official duties; it is respectfully submitted, how far it would add to the public demonstration of the majesty of the laws, and be productive of a deep and salutary effect on the public mind, to require the judge presiding on the trial of any criminal, to make out, at the instance of the convict, an abstract of the evidence in the case, to be submitted by him, with his petition for pardon, to the Executive.

In obedience to a resolution of the last General Assembly, directing the Board of Internal Improvements to collect evidence concerning the obstructing the navigation of the Cape Fear river, below the town of Wilmington, during the revolutionary war, for the purposes of defence, and the opinion of the Civil Engineer of the State as to the probable effects on the navigation of said river by such obstructions, the depositions of several of the most respectable citizens in that vicinity, and some of them aiding in the very operation, together with the opinion of Mr. Nash, on the subject referred to him, were forwarded to our Senators in Congress, and immediately met the favourable consideration of that body. An appropriation of $20,000 was made to remove the obstructions, and the work is now going on exclusively under the direction of the General Government. Of a similar character is the improvement of the navigation of Ocracock Inlet, for which, appropriations to the amount of $41,000 have been made by Congress.

That these works, promising such advantage to the State, and of such vital interest to the towns of Newbern and Wilmington, carried on under the fostering care of the General Government, conducted by Engineers of competent skill and with adequate funds, will be consummated, we have the guaranty of the government, in the liberal appropriations already made, and in their established practice of never abandoning a work of usefulness, in an unfinished state.

But a work of still greater importance, both as it regards the interests of the State, and of the United States, calls loudly for your attention, and, through you, for the attention of Congress. If there be a work more peculiarly national in its character than any other in which the State of North Carolina can have a direct interest, it is the opening a communication from the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean. Until such an outlet can be formed, a vast proportion of the products of the State will find a market through the ports of Virginia, and we shall still be tributary to that State. If the difficulties of getting to sea from this extensive and commodious bay, watering a tract of country, not inferior in point of fertility to any part of the world, and fed by tributary streams from every direction, one of the first commercial towns in the southern country would grow upon its borders, and afford a market for the products of industry, which could not fail to quicken vigilence throughout our State. And in answer to the question, "how will the execution of the project affect the interest of the Union?" permit me to use the strong language of the Board of Engineers of the United States: "Without entering," say they, "into an examination of the political effects of the proposition which has come under our consideration, and in which the particular interests of the State may possibly run counter to those of the Union, an examination to which we do not consider ourselves called by our instructions, nor qualified by due preparation, we shall merely remark, that if the plan be carried into successful execution, *whether we consider the profits of commerce, the dangers of shipwreck, pursuit by an enemy, or convenience as a point of departure and refreshment for our own privateers and vessels of war, a harbour will be formed precisely in that part of the coast, where it is most needed.*" With these liberal and enlightened views of the agents of the General Government, beckoning us to an enterprise so replete with interest and importance to the State, shall we, as though conscious of inferior claims upon that government which we have contributed our full share of blood and treasure to establish and maintain, fold our arms in quietness, as though we had neither part nor lot in the matter? Or shall we not rather, cherishing an exalted pride and generous patriotism, call on Congress, through our Representatives in that body the proper organs of such a call, to unlock the doors which shut us out from the commerce of the world?

The Yadkin river, extending its branches in different directions, almost from the extreme south, to the extreme northern boundary of the State, and watering one of the most interesting portions of its territory, rendered so by the density of its population, the salubrity of its atmosphere, and the fertility of its soil, must find an outlet to the ocean, for its rich and abundant articles of commerce, either through the Cape Fear river, or through South Carolina by means of the Pedee. Under these circumstances, and a patriotic determination to divert this commerce from passing to its ultimate destination through foreign ports, and to concentrate as far as possible the wealth of the State, it is with much earnestness recommended, that a communication between the Yadkin and Cape Fear, either by a well furnished turnpike or rail road, be established. And that, the practicability and utility of the latter may be tested, it is again submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, to construct one from the town of Fayetteville, to the river at Cambellton, as was suggested by my predecessor. This mode of increasing the commercial facilities of a country, and thereby bettering its internal condition, appears to be gaining ground so fast in the estimation of men of science, that it can be hazarding very little, for the State to order such a work to be constructed, between two points so nearly contiguous, and over which the transportation is so great.

Among the subjects which will occupy the attention of the Legislature, is the management and disposal of that portion of the public lands, to which the Indian claim has recently been extinguished, lying principally in the county of Macon. What that disposition will be, is for you to determine. A portion of these lands having been surveyed under the direction of a former Legislature, it is respectfully submitted, whether that portion should not be disposed of by an Agent or Agents appointed under your direction, and the residue, made the subject of entry, as other vacant lands of the State, at a price to be fixed on by the Legislature. But, as there are strong reasons to induce a belief, that on some of those lands there are valuable deposites of the precious metals, it is also submitted to your consideration, how far it may be promotive of the public good, and compatible with the principles of our Government, to secure to the State, an interest in all the mines and minerals which now are, or may hereafter become, the subject of entry. Should this view of the subject meet the approbation of the Legislature, it is respectfully recommended, that a scientific mineralogist and a practical miner (if the latter can be had,) be employed to explore the public lands, to ascertain what portion, if any, for mining purposes, it may be to the interest of the State to retain. This examination I have no doubt could be satisfactorily made in a few months, under the direction of the able professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in our University, whose labours have already thrown so much light on this subject, and from which the State is likely to derive such incalculable benefits.

An elegant map of the State of New Jersey, not inferior in any respect to the splendid one received last year of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has been presented us by that State; and we are in daily expectation of receiving one of the States of Missouri and Illinois, and the Territory of Arkansas. You were reminded by my predecessor, that we had from time to time received maps of different States and Territories, and that a due regard to courtesy, would seem to require of us to reciprocate the kindness, as soon as practicable.

The importance of a correct map of a State, must be apparent even to a superficial inquirer; and one elegantly executed, is very properly a subject of State pride. Virginia, at an expense of sixty six thousand dollars, and South Carolina, at the enormous sum of ninety thousand, have had their respective territories surveyed, and maps executed, which do honor to the artist, and are of incalculable advantage to the country, both in a civil, and military point of view. The surveys in the office of the Board of Internal Improvements, made by order of the State, those made by the several navigation companies of our primary rivers, and an elegant map of the coast, made by United States' Engineers, together with the numerous surveys of western roads and boundaries of the extensive swamps to the east, and geological charts furnished by Professors Olmstead and Mitchell, form so much of the ground work of a correct map of North Carolina, upon which the rising generation of the State may trace her extensive territory, and calculate her abundant resources for the prosecution of those great works of Internal Improvement, which must sooner or later be undertaken, that I feel it my duty, again to bring the subject before you, and to ask for it the favourable consideration of the Legislature.

Before closing this communication, could I discover any reasonable prospect of a beneficial result, it would afford me pleasure to direct your attention to our militia, as a subject deeply interesting in itself, and recognised by the Constitution as being identified with the rights and liberties of our country; but there are difficulties growing out of the organization and discipline prescribed by Congress, which, during its operation, must forever baffle every exertion to accomplish the important object, "a well trained and disciplined militia." The act of Congress of 1792 on the subject of the militia, holds to service all free white males between the age of eighteen and forty five. Since the period of the passage of that act, our population has nearly quadrupled, and, consequently, the number of persons subject to militia duty has increased in the same ratio, making the number between those ages, little less than two millions—a force, which, it is believed, no exigence of the country can ever require.

To subject, then, so large a portion of the community, as is required by the above act, to the performance of militia duty, and to a course of training indispensible to the attainment of that degree of discipline necessary to render them effective in service, would be imposing a tax on the time of our citizens, which neither *their* circumstances nor the interest of the country would justify. It would seem evident, then, that no important improvement of the militia can be effected, till Congress shall adopt a[illegible] organization, upon which, a system [illegible] training can be predicated, compete[illegible] the end proposed. This view of th[illegible] ject seems to have been so genera[illegible] ken by the most eminent militar[illegible] of the country, as to have establish[illegible] so far as their concurrent testimo[illegible] go, as true; and that the militia l[illegible] generally enforced and observed [illegible] middle and Southern States, inst[illegible] advancing the military art, is produ[illegible] of a contrary effect, by engendering [illegible] cious habits, encouraging intemperance, and, consequently, a spirit of insubordination.

By an act of the Legislature, the Governor is authorized to distribute the public arms among the volunteer companies of the State; and, under this act, frequent requisitions of them are made of the Executive. But experience having shewn, that, in consequence of the short lived existence of most of our volunteer companies, the State has sustained greater losses in the loss of them, than benefit from their use, it has been deemed expedient to suspend for a season their further distribution, unless it be at a few points, where sudden invasion, or other danger, may render it as a precautionary measure, expedient.

In every instance where volunteer companies have been dissolved, with the arms of the State in their hands, embarrassment has occurred in the collection; much loss in their number; and still greater sacrifice in their general abuse.

and amounting to the [illegible] the value of [illegible] arms which can [illegible] to [illegible] certainty, does not do away the [illegible] objection which exists to the [illegible] them; as their value is [illegible] be deemed an equivalent to the [illegible] them to the State when they shall be required for its defence. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, whether the power of the Executive over the public arms, should not be restricted to the emergency of "repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection," or to the reasonable apprehension of such a calamity.

The death of Chief Justice Taylor, which occurred soon after the rise of the last Legislature, produced a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, which was filled under the provisions of the Constitution, and by the advice of the Council of State, by granting the temporary commission (to terminate with the present session of the General Assembly) to John D. Toomer, Esquire, of Fayetteville. It is with you to make the permanent appointment.

Doubts being entertained, to what portion of the salary appropriated for the payment of a Judge of the Supreme Court, the representatives of Judge Taylor are entitled, (he having died soon after the commencement of a quarter, but not until the official labours of the current half year had been performed,) it is with great deference submitted, whether a warrant, for the residue of the salary not claimed by his successor in office, shall not issue in favour of his representatives. By his death, we have lost a citizen of great value, who in the discharge of his official duties for nearly thirty years, was diligent and just, and having acquired the confidence, he deserves also the gratitude of the State.

It is also my painful duty to communicate the death of Joseph Wilson, Esquire Solicitor for the sixth Judicial District, occasioning a vacancy in that office. The office of Solicitor having been created since the adoption of the Constitution, and the right of supplying for a season a vacancy occasioned by death or otherwise being conferred by the Legislature on the Judge presiding in the Circuit where such vacancy happens, it was not deemed the *duty* if it was the *right* of the Governor and Council to interfere. The permanent appointment of a successor to Mr. Wilson, you are also called upon to make.

The paper marked A, contains the resignation of his appointment of Senator to the Congress of the United States, of the Honorable John Branch. In accepting the resignation of Mr. Branch, it will be recollected with pride, and with pleasure, that, although the nature or our connection is by it changed, yet, his services are not lost, but rather transferred to a sphere of more extended usefulness; where, in his own language, "the just pretensions and relative weight of the State may be maintained in the councils of our country," and to a place for which he is peculiarly fitted; both by his unbending integrity and firmness.

The file herewith transmitted, marked B, contains reports, resolutions and memorials of several of our sister States, on subjects of the first importance to the Union, and some of them, particularly so to the Southern States, viz. a report and resolution of the General Assembly of Missouri, on a report and resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, declaring that the Congress of the United States have no constitutional power to appropriate monies to aid the American Colonization Society; and a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which the President and Vice President shall be elected by the people, without the interference of the House of Representatives in any case. Also resolutions of the Legislature of [illegible]uisiana, proposing an amendment to [illegible] Constitution of the United States, by [illegible] the President and Vice President [illegible] hold their offices for six years, and [illegible] eligible afterwards. Also the Pre[illegible] and resolutions of the General As[illegible] of Virginia, on the proceedings of [illegible]spective Legislatures of South Caro[illegible] Georgia, on the Tariff acts, the [illegible] Internal Improvements, &c. here[illegible] passed by Congress; and resolu[illegible] adopted by the State of South Carolina on the subject of the Tariff—the right of Congress to adopt a system of Internal Improvements, and to make an appropriation for the benefit of the Colonization Society; and also the resolutions of the General Assembly of Mississippi, on the subject of the Tariff. The same file contains three very able papers from the State of Georgia, transmitted from the Executive of that State, with a request that they may be laid before you. One, a report on the resolutions of South Carolina and Ohio, on the subject of State rights of Slavery, and an appropriation for the Colonization Society; another, a remonstrance, addressed to the States in favour of the Tariff; and the third, a memorial on this subject, addressed to the Anti Tariff States, of which number is North Carolina, from every principle of interest, and fair constitutional construction.

If the Treasury be closed to the tributary streams of commerce, and the General Government of the country is still [illegible] of the [illegible] upon the [illegible] of [illegible] taxation [illegible] has yet transpired, by which the peculiar policy of the present administration can be known, either as regards the foreign or domestic relations of the country, and as ours is emphatically a Government of public opinion, and we have every thing to hope from the present enlightened Chief Magistrate of the nation, elevated as he has been by that opinion, a course of forbearance in this important measure, is, for the present, respectfully recommended; for I have no doubt, that free and calm investigation, indicating at once, moderation and firmness on our part, will soon obtain a repeal of all palpably unequal and oppressive measures; and that our Federal institutions will take deeper root, by the agitations of the storm.

An act was passed by the last Legislature, "for revising, digesting and amending the laws relating to Executors and administrators;" by which the Governor is authorised to appoint two commissioners to carry the provisions of the act into effect. I have accordingly conferred the commission on Thomas Ruffin and George E. Badger, Esquires.

The resolution adopted at the same time, directing me to ascertain from the Guardian of Miss Udney M. Blakely, the amount, if any, remaining in his hands of the several sums appropriated by the State to her use, and yet unexpended in her education and support, has been complied with, and the letters and statements of the accounts from the Guardian of Miss Blakely will be found in file marked C.

The resignation of such Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers as have been received during the recess of the Legislature, will be found in the file marked D.

If, Gentlemen, in bringing those matters to the consideration of the Legislature, which are deemed most intimately connected with the welfare of our beloved State, I have too freely and openly expressed my own views of what I deem the true and enlightened policy we should pursue, I derive the highest satisfaction from reflecting, that it will not be attributed to a disposition to assume—but to the proper motive, a willingness to meet any responsibility due to the high station, to which I have the honor to be called.

I am, Gentlemen, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
JOHN OWEN.

Executive Department,
November 17th, 1829.

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"*American System.*"—At Mr. Clay's last barbacue, the Lexington Reporter says that 103 gallons of whiskey and 55 gallons of brandy were consumed. During the last four years Mr. Clay has eat, probably, 20 barbacues. This would make 2060 gallons of whiskey, 1100 gallons of brandy—balance in favor of whiskey, 960 gallons.

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Peculation..........We copy the following paragraph from the last Philadelphia Sentinel, which, if true, (and we cannot doubt its correctness, when the respectability of the authority is taken into consideration,) will tend still more to strengthen and support the course pursued by President Jackson in relation to removals from office: *Old Dominion.*

"We understand that some disclosures have recently been made in the patent office, to confirm the many proofs already existing of the utility of reform at the seat of government.—The President some time since required a special report to him, stating the number of patents issued and monies received on account of patents. Mr. Craig, the newly appointed superintendant, was charged with preparing the report. After ascertaining at the treasury the sums of money paid on account of patents, he compared it with the entries of patents issued from the beginning of the government, and found that more than $4000 had not been accounted for. Mr. Craig communicated the fact to the secretary of the treasury, but from the loose manner in which the business had been done, it could not be ascertained whether the money had been embezzled at the patent office or at the treasury office. The fact was immediately made known to the treasurer, and has led to a regulation that will effectually prevent such peculation for the future. When the head of the government thus scrutinizes every thing, he cannot fail, with the aid of faithful officers, to put an end to abuse and peculation, or at least to confine them to very narrow limits."

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Defalcation...........Peculation and Defalcation appear to have been the order of the day with many of the old U. S. officers. We have a small sample of the peculating propensities of some of them in the foregoing paragraph. The Richmond Enquirer, a few days ago, asserted, that frauds to a considerable amount had recently been discovered in the revenue department, which would be fully developed in good time. The following, from the N. Y. Evening Post, may be considered in the light of a specification of the general charge made by the Enquirer. In publishing this specification, however, it is but justice to say, that Mr. Arnold, the party implicated, has requested a suspension of public opinion in relation to the charge preferred against him.

"Mr. Drake, marshal of the U. States for the district of New Jersey, pursuant to an order from the treasury department, proceeded to Amboy last week, and took measures to secure the U. States, as far as practicable, to the amount of $80,000 and upwards, being the sum due from Mr. Arnold, the late collector, to the U. States, and remaining unaccounted for in his possession. Mr. Arnold, it may be recollected, was removed soon after the inauguration of President Jackson, and Mr. James Parker appointed in his place." *Old Dominion.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Sylvanus Jenkins, at New York from Liverpool, the editors of the Courier & Enquirer have received English papers to the 8th October. The only news of much interest brought by this arrival, is the intelligence that PEACE had been conclued between Russian and the Porte, at Adrianople on the 14th Sept. This information does not come in an official form, but from such a source as to leave little doubt of its authenticity. The London Courier acknowledges the fact, to be all but official. The demands of Nicholas, it appears, have all been agreed to by the Turks.

The French and English Ministers are principally occupied with local affairs. In France the attacks of the liberal journals upon the Polignac Cabinet continue with unabated force and vehemence. Changes are expected.

London, Oct. 7.

Russia and Turkey......Despatches have been received at the Foreign Office from our Ambassador, Mr. Gordon, that the treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at Adrianople on the 14th ult. Couriers were immediately despatched with the intelligence to the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople, and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburgh. The capital remained perfectly tranquil. The Greek question is fully conceded by the Sultan, and the Treaty of London, subject only to such modifications as may be recommended by the three Powers, Russia, France, and England, is to have full effect.—The portion of the Greek territory still in possession of the Turks, will, of course, be evacuated without delay.

The propositions of the Russians are said not to be so moderate as it was supposed they would be. This refers principally to the amount of *indemnity* claimed by Russia, which is said to be four millions sterling, of which the Turks are to pay as much as they can in money, and the rest in fortresses in Asia. The St. Petersburgh journals contain a long report of the operations in Asia up to the 9 August; from which it appears that General Paskewitsch has met with some further successes in the neighbourhood of Trebisand,—which place, however, still remained in the possession of the Turks. After a sanguinary conflict, in which the Turks are said to have lost 300 killed and 150 prisoners, including seven officers of rank, and the Russians a Major-General and six privates killed, and four superior officers and sixty privates wounded, took possession of Char and other villages, and also of the camp of Osma Pacha, who was completely routed.

There are several accounts as to the nature of the conditions of peace insisted on by Russia. The following are given as the most authentic:

"The Porte to pay to Russia, for the expenses of the war, 25, or as other accounts say, 30 millions of silver rubles, for which a period of twenty years is to be granted, during which the principalities and the fortress of Silistria should remain in the possession of Russia.

"The payment, in addition to the indemnity to Russian subjects, stipulated in the Convention of Akermann, (all the articles of which the Porte again agrees to fulfil,) and which amounts to 48 millions of Turkish piastres. The said payment to be made in three instalments. After the payment of the first, the Russian army to retire *to the Balkan*; on that of the second, *over the Balkan*; and on that of the third, *over the Danube*.

"The fortresses of Akhalzik, Akhalkaiaki, Poti, and Anapa, in Asia, to be ceded to Russia.

"In Europe the fortresses of Tournoul, Kale, Giurgevo, and Ibrailow, (on the left bank of the Danube,) to be razed, and not again rebuilt.

"The five districts hitherto separated from Servia to be re-united to that province, and to enjoy the same privileges."

Capture of Shumla.—A communication has been received at Portsmouth from an officer of the British naval squadron, dated off Taranis, in the Bosphorus, Aug 28, narrating the capture of Shumla by the Russians, after an obstinate resistance from the Turks. It was carried by assault, and the Vizier, with all his staff, were prisoners.

Ireland.—The troubles in Ireland, continue. Our regular files not having come to hand, we cannot give any Irish news this morning. The few letters from Ireland, in the papers we have, are so decidedly of a partizan character, that we put no faith in them.

France.—The excitement against the New Ministry is still continued. The inhabitants of Grenoble, or a portion of them, have petitioned the King against the Ministry, against whom they make several weighty charges. Among these are, a disrespect for the Charter and the liberty of the press; the support of electoral frauds; exorbitant taxation; opposition to public education, &c. &c.—The following are the concluding terms of the petition:

"France sees with horror, united in the Ministry, men who were joined in its antipathies, and from whom every citizen [illegible]

"[illegible] the true glory of France and the [illegible], drive away the evils with which it is menaced. To render it glorious and [illegible], France has need of the confidence of its King. Give her Ministers worthy of her and yourself.

"Sire,—In terminating these humble representations, permit us to assert our respect for your prerogatives. We know, before Kings, good from bad Ministers." Here follow 184 signatures.

The press, at least, is free and fearless. In the midst of all this excitement, it is a proof of the value of a representative form of government, that we see no symptoms of plots and attempts at violent revolution. The resistance is legal, and for that reason is the more weighty and formidable, because it carries with it the influence and respectability of the country.

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 23.—His majesty has addressed a most gracious rescript, accompanied with the insignia of the orders of St. Andrew, in diamonds, to General Count Diebitsch Sabalkausky, as a tesimony of his satisfaction both with his victories which have led to the occupation of Adrianople, as with the perfect discipline and excellent behaviour of the troops towards the inhabitants of the conquered countries. His majesty says, "It has always been my wish that the Russian soldiers should be as mild to the peaceable inhabitants, as terrible to the enemy in the field."

The Viceroy of Egypt, who has hitherto carried on the commerce of his country as a monopoly, is said to have rendered the purchase and dealing in all goods quite free. Some houses here, that made large profits by the old system, seem to be not much pleased with these new regulations of *Mehemed Ali*."

◆

Algiers.—We are informed, the Dey of Algiers, not content with being at war with the French, has provoked hostilities against Russia. The Vice Consul of France at Tangiers, writes to the Chamber of Marseilles, under date of August 11, that an Algerine corsair had captured in the waters of Lisbon, after an obstinate engagement, a Russian transport with sick. *Bell's Messenger.*

◆

Colombia.—Mr. Moore, our Minister at Colombia, was presented to the Council of Government on the 26th September—at the same time, Gen. Harrison had his audience of leave. Mr. Moore, in a short address to the Council, took occasion to refer to the Panama instructions, and to disclaim, on the part of General Jackson, any sentiments and opinions therein conveyed in relation to the Colombian government. He stated, that it was the express desire of the President, and indeed his own wish, to abstain from commingling in any of the political questions which may agitate the country, and to confine himself strictly and exclusively to the affairs of his own government, and the interests committed to his care.

◆

From the Raleigh Star, Nov. 19.

Virginia Convention.—On Saturday, (the 14th ult.) Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, adddressed the Convention for the space of two hours; and after he concluded his speech, which was heard by a large crowd with great attention, the question was taken on the proposed amendment, to strike out from the original resolution of the Legislative Committee, the word "exclusively," (as adopting the *white basis* for the House of Delegates,) and inserting the words "and taxation combined;" and there being an equal division, 47 to 47, the amendment was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Powell. Messrs. Madison and Marshall voted for the amendment, and Mr Monroe against it.

Mr. Scott then moved another amendment to the resolution of the Legislative Committee, which was to add to the resolution, "*and in the Senate upon taxation exclusively*;" but the committee rose, without taking the question, and the Convention immediately adjourned.

◆

General Taylor, of Norfolk, and his Constituents.—When General Taylor was elected by the citizens of Norfolk District, to serve in the Virginia Convention, his sentiments were known to be in favor of reform, and he took his seat in that body without instructions from his constituents, and without having trammelled himself with pledges; but subsequently a portion of the voters of his district met, and sent up to him instructions at variance with his opinions; and rather than violate the instructions, or vote contrary to his own views, he resigned his seat. This step, it appears, was not desired by a *majority* of the voters of his district, who held a meeting at Norfolk on the 11th instant, and passed resolutions approving the principles and measures advocated by him, and requesting the member appointed in his place, Mr. Grigsby, to resign, and to solicit Gen. Taylor *to resume his seat!* *Ral. Star.*

◆

The life of the late Rev. John Summerfield, of the Methodist Episcopal church, will be published in New-York in the course of the coming month.

SALISBURY:

DECEMBER 1, 1829.

The election for a member to represent this District in the Congress of the United States, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Giles, Esq. takes place on Thursday next, the 3d inst.

Abram Rencher, Esq. and *John Long*, Esq. are candidates; and it is for the freemen of the district to choose between them. Our preference is well known; but as it conflicts with the course of our paper to intermeddle with the local elections, we shall not say aught to influence our readers in the free exercise of their rights as freemen; for we feel confident the issue will be a *satisfactory* one to the district.

◆

☞ The lines on the death of J. M. Houston, shall appear in our next or succeeding paper. Other favors shall be attended to in due time.

◆

☞ A friend who writes us from Macon county, under date of the 16th ult. says they have almost despaired of making a profitable business of finding Gold in that co'y: the prospects in the adjoining county of Georgia, (Habersham) are, however, very flattering; a good many people are engaged in the business there, and they commonly realize good wages.

◆

Gen. *Santa Anna*, the Mexican commander who so severely drubbed the Spaniards at Tampico, was received by the people on his arrival at Vera Cruz, with open arms, and the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy and respect: he was borne to his lodgings on the shoulders of the populace. On shewing the Spanish flag which he captured at Tampico, the people spit upon, and otherwise insulted it. The Old Spaniards are held in utter detestation by the Vera Cruzans; the latter call Gen. Santa Anna Napoleon the Second. We trust, however, that in their enthusiasm to honor and reward their brave and victorious Chieftain, they may not flatter his vanity too far, lest he should prove recreant to his Republican principles, (or *professions*) as did the otherwise great and heroic NAPOLEON.

◆

45 bales of *new cotton*, taken from Edenton, in this state, to Norfolk, Virginia, was sold at *nine and a half cents* per lb.

◆

Vermont.—In this state, it requires a majority of the whole number of votes given in, to elect a person to Congress, &c. In one of the districts, Gen. *Cahoon*, the Anti-Masonic candidate, has just been elected to Congress, on the *eighth* trial, there having been seven unsuccessful attempts. The Gen. seems to have literally *dogged* his opponents off the field.

◆

The Hon. *Martin Van Buren*, Secretary of State of the United States, paid a visit of a few days to Richmond, two or three weeks since, to witness the proceedings of the Convention to amend the Constitution of that State, yet in session in that city. The object of this visit of Mr. Van Buren, was doubtless of the most patriotic and exalted nature; but the Toby-Watkins printers, ever on the scent to hunt up something in the course of the members of the present administration, to cavil at, are impugning Mr. V. B's. motives in making this visit: they are attributing it to views of intrigue and self-aggrandizement; and are not sparing in sarcasms and gibes against this distinguished statesman. But they fall short of their mark: Mr. Van Buren's high bearing, exalted talents, and enviable reputation, place him immeasurably beyond the reach of the shafts of his political adversaries.

◆

The Rev. Mr. *Campbell*, the Virginia clergyman who recently gained much notoriety by his *theological pugilism* with Robert Owen, the famous (or rather *in*-famous) Scotch Reformer, at Cincinnati, is a member of the Virginia Convention. His fame as a speechifier attracted great crowds of ladies as well as gentlemen, to hear him, which they had an opportunity of doing on the 31st Oct.; as he spoke about two hours on that day: It is said, however, his hearers were completely disappointed; his speech was a total failure. 'Tis said it;

"..........was a specimen, on the whole,
"Of what the learned call rigmarole."

◆

Cold Weather, Fires, &c.—We are treading on the threshold of Winter; and the chilly winds and frosty mornings experienced for sometime past, doubly assure us of the fact: Large fires have, in consequence, become necessary; and a redoubled vigilance on the part of our citizens, is called for, to guard against casualties from the devouring element. A recollection of the calamities which befel our town last season, should incite our municipal authorities, as well as every house-keeper, to renewed caution in having all fires well secured at night. Chimnies should be examined, and crevices in them stopped. Except the unfortunate conflagrations with which we were last season visited, Salisbury has been mercifully exempt from destructive fires for a long series of years. And to show that we are grateful for having been thus favored of Providence, let us use the means in our power, of our own safety. A never-sleeping vigilance, is the price we pay for the security of our persons and property: and this security cannot always be purchased even at that price.

We learn, by a [illegible] member from this county, [illegible] Tuesday morning last, that [illegible] Esq. has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Chief Justice [illegible] The following is the state of the [illegible]:

	1st. bal.	2nd. bal.	[illegible]
Ruffin,	81	83	[illegible] 103 elected.
Toomer	56	64	58
Seawell	31	25	withdrawn
Daniel	24	14	withdrawn.

"Friday next (27th) is fixed for balloting for U. S. Senator; S. P. Carson, M. Stokes, A. D. Murphey, and W. B. Meares, are in nomination; others will be added. With the present prospect, we may ballot a month without making a choice."

REVENUE of N. CAROLINA.

The following abstract, exhibits the sources of the Revenue of this State, for the last fiscal year, as rendered by the Comptroller, and accompanying the Governor's message to the Legislature at its present session:

Revenue paid by Sheriffs, the revenue of 1828,	67,028 25
From which deduct tavern tax, belonging to the Literary Fund,	2,690 80
	64,337 55
Bank dividends on unappropriated stock,	7,570 00
Receipts from the ex'rs of the late Treasurer, Jno. Haywood,	1,699 26
Paid by Sheriffs on arrears of taxes and additional returns,	2,298 81½
Sales of land near Raleigh,	1,291 37
Rent of land and interest,	102 10
John M'Rae, (money loaned,)	2,000 00
Sales of land and negroes,	10,112 43
Dividend from Buncombe Turnpike Company,	400 00
Bank tax,	12,110 00
	101,821 52½
Balance due N. C. 1st Nov. 1828,	93,843 49½
	195,665 1¼
Deduct disbursements,	121,151 00
	74,014 1¼
LITERARY FUND.	
Ammount received for entries of vacant land,	4,400 09
Do do auction tax,	643 78
Do do tavern tax,	2,713 36
Do do Bank dividends on stock owned and appropriated,	5,721 00
Do, do Stock in Cape Fear Nav. Comp'y,	754 56
Do do due the Agricultural Fund, transferred,	721 06¼
Balance due 1st November, 1828,	2,075 39
	17,029 24¼
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.	
Ammount received on purchasers' bonds for Cherokee lands	4,182 70½
Do do on Bank dividends, (appropriated, &c.)	10,648 00
Balance due 1st November, 1828,	6,559 00
	21,389 70½
Deduct disbursements	12,949 22½
	8,440 48
AGRICULTURAL FUND.	
Am't rec'd from Clerks,	1,129 31
Balance 1st November, 1828,	251 62½
	1,380 93½
Deduct disbursements,	659 87
Transferred to the Literary Fund,	721 06¼
Balance remaining,	99,483 85½

Home-made Wine.—Mr. Charles Hughes, of Orange county, has made *sixty-three barrels* of excellent wine, the last season, from the native grape, which grows spontaneously, in the woods and old fields, in almost all parts of North Carolina. We have observed, that the wild grape was very abundant the past season. Any man in Rowan county, of moderate force and industry, *might* easily have made 50 barrels of wine in the season, from the wild grape, gathered within the circumference of a few miles of his residence: And we are surprised that some of our citizens, of leisure and means, have not also had the *enterprize* to make an experiment in this line, which promises so abundantly to reward them for their time and trouble.

American Steel.—Blistered *Steel* and *Files* are manufactured in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, equal if not superior, to those imported from Europe. We have seen a certificate signed by 35 of the most ingenious, skilful and respectable mechanicks and manufacturers of that city, which gives the American manufactured Steel and Files the preference. The skill, ingenuity and enterprize of our citizens, if left alone, will sooner triumph over foreign competition, in the manufacture of articles of necessity, and many of the luxuries, than all the unjust and oppressive *tariffs* which Congress can pass. Hot-bed productions are only intended to pamper the palates of the high-fed gentry.

The Legislature.........We have given the most material part of the proceedings of the Legislature, of the 16th and 17th Nov. On Friday the 20th, Mr. Allen, of Buncombe, offered a resolution to discontinue the appropriation for the education of Miss Udney M. Blakely: Messrs. Newland, Polk, Bateman, Nicholson and Kendall, were appointed a select committee on military affairs: On the 21st, Mr. Wellborn, of Wilkes, offered a bill directing one term, annually, of the *Supreme Court*, to be held at Statesville: Mr. Caldwell, of Rowan, offered a resolution for modifying the punishment fixed by law for the crime of *bigamy*: Mr. Pearson presented a bill to provide for the payment of Jurors in Rowan: Mr. Graham offered a bill to prevent frauds in deeds of trust and mortgages.

[illegible] which call for legislative interference, and he gives a candid exposition of his views on those subjects, without digressing from the legitimate topics of the day. In fine, his Excellency has evinced a sagacious and thorough acquaintance with the political condition and wants of the State, and evinced an ardent desire to advance the best interests of the people thereof.

THE BANK QUESTION.

A friend writes us from Raleigh, that "the all-absorbing question of the *Banks*, which agitated and convulsed the State soon after the adjournment of the last session of the legislature, seems to have died away." We notice, however, that Mr. *Martin*, the Senator from Rockingham county, (who seems to be very indefatigable on that subject, it having been the theme of his eloquence, and seemingly the almost exclusive object of his untiring efforts, for many years) has again introduced a bill for the establishment of a *State Bank*.....the faith of the State being pledged to sustain it, &c. What will ultimately be the issue of this bill, it is difficult at this time to foresee.

As connected with this subject, we give below, from the Cape Fear Recorder, the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, proposing to sell out their *stock in trade* to the State:

BANK OF CAPE-FEAR,
10th Nov. 1829.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held at their Banking House in Wilmington, pursuant to public notice: On motion, Doctor Thomas H. Wright was appointed Chairman; and John Wooster, Secretary.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, that it would be expedient for the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, to sell and transfer their debts, property, and interests, to the State; and to receive in payment thereof, such pledges from the State, as can be provided for by law.

And be it further Resolved, that to close the business of the Bank, such evidences of debt as shall be afforded, shall be at once distributed to the Stockholders, according to their respective interests; and upon the surrender of their present Certificates of Stock, as shall be stipulated by the parties, in the event of a sale.

Resolved, As the sense of the majority of this meeting, that it would be expedient for the Stockholders, to sell their interests to the State, at a price to be computed fairly, respect being had to the probable gain to the corporation; through losses of Bank notes; and to such other considerations, as may have justly enhanced the value thereof.

And whereas, the expediency of a sale being admitted, it becomes necessary to provide the means of completing the same; and of meeting contingencies thence resulting, without other recourse being had to a general meeting of the Stockholders. Therefore Resolved, that Mess. Richard Bradley, Gabriel Holmes, Robert Strange, John W. Wright, Emanuel Shober, C. F. Bagge, and James Webb, be and are hereby appointed, commissioners for and on behalf of the Stockholders, with full powers in them, or a majority of them, to negotiate with the State or her Agents, respecting the value of the debts, property, and interests, of the Bank of Cape Fear; and be and are hereby authorised definitively to conclude upon the sale thereof, payment, mode of transfer, and all other arrangements, incident to the premises.

Be it further Resolved, so as to obviate delay in the complete and final consummation of any such sale and arrangement, that said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority, by virtue of this resolution, to instruct and to direct the President, Directors and officers of the Bank of Cape Fear, in all matters touching the same; and to require their compliance with and aid in all things necessary to the due execution and fulfilment of such sale and arrangement; it being the true meaning of this resolution, to invest said commissioners, with full powers, and to delegate to them, or a majority of them, all powers, rights and authorities, which they the Stockholders, themselves have, or could legitimately exercise in their corporate capacity.

Resolved, that should the State of North Carolina, in accordance with her views of consolidation, create a Bank of the State; or should by her acts, otherwise render necessary or expedient, a communication between her Agents and the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, that then and in such case, it shall be the duty of the President of the Bank of Cape Fear to request of the Commissioners hereby appointed, that they meet the Agents of the State, at such time and place as may be designated.

Resolved, that the Chairman of this meeting, communicate to the Commissioners of the State the proceedings of this meeting; and that they express the unanimous wish of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, to meet the views of the Legislature, in every reasonable expectation of promoting the public good.

Congress is to meet in Washington city on Monday next, 7th inst. The members are fast wending their way thither: by last accounts, some of them had already arrived in the city. The Hon. *Henry W. Conner* passed through Salisbury this day week: and the Hon. *Samuel P. Carson* passed here two or three weeks since.

Virginia Convention.—"The long agony is o'er" in this body; after an able and animated debate, the vote has finally been taken on the *basis of representation* (the most important question which had or could come before the Convention) and decided in favor of *white population exclusively*, 49 to 47. We rejoice that the friends of liberal principles, of justice and equal rights, have triumphed over prejudice and aristocracy, in the Old Dominion. We regret, however, to learn, that Mr. Monroe has thought it necessary to resign his seat in the Convention, in consequence of instructions from his district, which conflicted with his views. Mr. Monroe voted *for* the liberal principle of representation, Messrs. Madison and Marshal *against* it.

[illegible] Nov. 23.—[illegible] into the Senate by Mr. Allen, for the erection of a new county, to be called Yancey, from the counties of Buncombe and Burke.

The election of Wm. W. Cowper, the Senator from Gates county, having been contested, the Committee of Privileges and Elections have investigated the case, and reported favorably to the sitting member.

A select Committee has been appointed to enquire into the propriety of establishing a Penitentiary in this State.

A bill is before the House of Commons, to pardon Thomas Norman, now lying in Guilford Jail, under sentence of death, for the crime of Bigamy. We are glad to see also, that a resolution has been introduced in the Senate, by Mr. *Caldwell*, to modify the punishment affixed to his offence. *Register*.

Sam Patch.—This celebrated half man, half frog biped, lately performed his master fate at Niagara Falls, in the state of New York. He jumped from a platform attached to the mast of a steam boat 50 feet above the water, into the Niagara. This he called his whetter of the appetite or curiosity of the spectators, and then he gave them the substantial in the shape of a jump from a staging erected on the side of Goat's Island into the abyss below, a distance of one hundred and twenty feet! On Sam's re-appearing on the surface, he deliberately swam to the shore—threw his tobacco out of his mouth, and quietly observed, "there is no mistake in Sam Patch."

Sam Patch has made another grand and magnificent jump over Genessee Falls, at Rochester, 120 feet: 8 or 10,000 astonished spectators witnessed the feat. But according to some of the papers, of late date, poor Patch has made *yet another* and a fatal leap.

Poor *Patch* made his last jump on Friday last from the Genessee Falls. He struck the water obliquely, and was taken out dead. *N. York pa.*

Hugh Blair Grigsby, Esq., of Norfolk has been selected to fill the vacancy in the Virginia Convention, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor returned to Norfolk on the 8th inst., and published a short address to the citizens of the District.

Arkansas.—The Legislature of Arkansas assembled at Little Rock on the 5th ult. Charles Caldwell was elected president of the Council, John Clark secretary, and Thomas Shannon doorkeeper. In the house of representatives, John Wilson was re-elected Speaker, Daniel Ringo chief clerk, Henry Bradford engrossing clerk, and Ezra Owen doorkeeper. On the 13th ult. Governor Pope transmitted his Message, which is a long and interesting document. He begins by congratulating the people of Arkansas on the health and prosperity of the territory and on their improved form of territorial government. He then speaks of their exposed frontier and recommends greater military preparations. *Nat. Banner.*

Great Dividend.—The Directors of the American Insurance Company, yesterday declared a dividend of twenty per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 1st of December. *N. York pa. 14th ult.*

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned on the 31st Oct. after a laborious session of four days and a half.

HIEROGLYPHIC.—☞s off—Polly and Betsey ☞, the former the wife of Micheal ☞, are advertised in a Western paper as having eloped. Micheal will recover Polly, we hope; for, though it is not said whether she is ☞some, she is represented as being ☞y. Probably, if she could tell her own story, she would say she left her husband for being too frequently ☞cuffed. At any rate, as her situation is described, she ought not to be too roughly ☞led.

"*Reform*" *in France.*—It is said, in Galiganani's Paris Messenger, that the reorganization of the department of internal Affairs, under the new French ministry will lead to the dismissal or elimination of one hundred and thirty-four clerks of all classes.

Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, arrived at Havre on the 20th September, and immediately proceeded to Paris. Washington Irving, Secretary of Legation at London, left Havre on the 18th for England.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.........The packet ship New-York, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, brings English papers to the 17th October. They confirm the Treaty of peace between Turkey and the Russians. Turkey it seems, is not deprived of a foot of her territory in Europe and what is ceded in Asia is insignificant. The most remarkable features in the Treaty are the immunities which the Russian subjects are to enjoy, in Turkey. They are to be free from Turkish jurisdiction, to be governed by the Russian Ministers and Consuls; and Russian Merchant ships are to be free from search or visit even in Turkish ports. The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Monday, Nov. 16.—[illegible] present, the members [illegible] credentials, were qualified and [illegible] seats. The Senate [illegible] to the choice of a Speaker; [illegible] Martin county, nominated [illegible] son, of Edgecombe county; and Mr. Burns added the name of [illegible], of Caswell county. On [illegible] Brown received 40 [illegible] Wilson 17, scattering 1; Mr. Brown was accordingly declared duly elected. On motion of Mr. Matthews, *Samuel F. Patterson* was appointed Principal Clerk. On ballotting for Clerk Assistant, *William J. Cowan* was elected on the second trial, as follows: 1st ballot, Cowan 27, John C. Stedman 11, Henry M. Miller 9, Thomas G. Stone 9. William Seawell 3, Henry Potter 1. 2d ballot, Cowan 30, Stedman 10, Miller 8, Stone 11, Seawell withdrew, Potter 1. Thos. B. Wheeler was re-elected door-keeper, and Robert Ray assistant.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.—The decease of John Silverthorn, senator elect from Hyde, was announced; and a writ issued for a new election, on the 2d December, to fill the vacancy. On ballotting for three Engrossing Clerks, Thos. Dews received 141 votes, Thos G. Stone 100, Vaughn 65, Stedman 80, Covington 49, Williams 43, Whitaker 31, Palmer 20, Shipman 17, Simpson 9: Dews and Stone only, were elected. [On the next day, John W. Covington was elected the 3d Engrossing Clerk.] The senate appointed a Committee of *Finance*, consisting of Messrs. Davidson, Ward, M'Farland, Wilson, Sneed, Askew, Welborn, and Mosely:

The following committees were also appointed:

Of Claims.—Messrs. Martin, Leonard, McDearmid, Matthews, Smith, Montgomery of Hertford, M'Entire and Sherard.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Dick, Miller, Johnson, Williams of Martin, Montgomery of Orange, Beasley, Welch and Dickinson.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Franklin, Underwood, Neill, Boddie, Pool, Ramsey, Burgin and M'Daniel.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday Nov 16.—The members having qualified and taken their seats, Mr. Gary nominated William J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, for Speaker; Mr. Bynum nominated Charles Fisher, of Salisbury; and Mr Borden nominated Joseph A. Hill, of Wilmington. On the 4th ballot, Mr. Alexander was elected, and conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the house in an appropriate address. Pleasant Henderson was re-elected Clerk, and Charles Manly Assistant Clerk; John Lumsden door keeper, and Richard Roberts his assistant.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.—Messrs. Gary, Swain, and Bynum, were appointed a committee to prepare rules of order for the house; Messrs. Pearson and Mhoon, a committee, on the part of this house, to inform the Governor of the readiness of both bodies to receive any communication he might please to make. At 12 o'clock, a message was received from the Governor, by his private secretary, Mr. Muse; a part of which was given in our last, and the conclusion will be found in preceding columns of this week's Carolinian.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, November 28............Cotton 1½ to 1¾ cents, corn 15 to 25, beef 2 to 3½, butter 10 to 12, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 40 to 65, Irish potatoes 25 to 30, sweet do. 20 to 25, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 17 to 22, salt 1.12, to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10, turnips 15 to 20.

Petersburg, Virg. Nov. 17.....Cotton 7½ to 7¾; Tobacco, middling 3.15 to 4.25, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 105, Corn 50 to 55 cents per bushel, flour 5 a 6½, Bacon 10½ a 12.

Columbia, S C. Nov. 19.......Cotton 8¾ a 9, flour 5½ to 6, whiskey 30 to 31½, bacon 6 to 7, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 45 to 50, salt 70 to 75.

Fayetteville, Nov. 18............Cotton 8 to 8½, bacon 6 to 7½, peach brandy 40 to 55 apple do 30, butter 10 to 15, corn 38 to 40, flaxseed 83, flour 4 to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 9 to 10½, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 74 a 75, whiskey 24 to 27.........U. S. bank notes ¾ a 1 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Richmond, Nov. 20..........Cotton 7 a 9, wheat 90, corn 47½, bacon 7 to 8, brandy apple 28 30, whiskey 27 to 28, flour 5½. *Visiter.*

Boston, Nov. 14..........Cotton 9½ to 11, flax 8 a 10, flour 5½ to 6 25, corn 53 a 54, cheese 3 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

Charleston, Nov. 16.....Cotton 7½ to 8½ cents, flour 6 a 6½, whiskey, 27 a 21, bacon 7 to 8, hams 9 a 10, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.........N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Camden Nov. 21.....Cotton 8¼ to 8½, flour 4½ a to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat 85 a 93, corn 45 to 46, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 8 to 12½.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 6.......Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] aged 65 years [illegible] an exemplary member of the Methodist Church for about 35 years; she was an affectionate wife, a tender [illegible] and a kind and obliging neighbour.

Negroes for Sale.

[illegible] at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday, the first day of January next, six likely NEGROES, the property of Thomas Alderson, dec'd. at a credit of six months; bond and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Ex'r.

21st November, A.D. 1829. 5t98

North Carolina, Iredell county:

IN Equity: Petition for sale of real estate. Pursuant to an order of the Court of Equity, made at last term, upon the joint petition of the Executors of [illegible] and the Executors of James Irvin, I will sell at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 15th and 16th of February next, being the Monday and Tuesday of the February Court, those Lots in the town of Statesville, known by the name of the Irvin Lots, upon a credit of twelve months; except the corner lot, (and that known by the name of the [illegible] lot,) to the purchaser of which a credit of one and two years will be given, the second payment to bear interest from the expiration of one year from the date of the sale. Bond with approved security will be required. Witness, John Mushat, Clerk and Master of said county, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1829.

6t00 JOHN MUSHAT, c. m. e.

Cowan & Reeves

HAVE just received, at their Store, Wood Grove, Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a good and *fresh* supply of

GROCERIES.

They also have on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

suitable for both Gentlemen and Ladies, purchased in New-York and Philadelphia; consisting of

Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive Broad Cloths
Cassimeres, Cassinets and Sattinets.
White and Red Flannels
Point and Rose Blankets
Camblets and Plaids
Canton Crapes and Silks
Bombazetts, Bombazines and Circassians
Cassimere Shawls and Points;

together with every other article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

All of which they are determined to sell as low as any other person whatever, engaged in the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or on a credit to puntual dealers.

The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. C & R.

October 31st, 1829. 3mt'03

Fresh Groceries, &c.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

ARE now receiving their seasonable supply; which, with their usual stock of

DRY GOODS,

will consist of an extensive assortment of

Sugar, Coffee, Salt;

IRON, suitable for Gig and Carryall Tyre; and a large assortment of SHOES. Which they will sell low for *cash or cotton.*

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1829. 92

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he continues the above business in *Charleston*, as heretofore. His time and services will, as usual, be devoted to the interests of those who employ him, either in the sale of produce, or purchase of goods.

He informs his customers, that Major *Joshua Lazarus* will act as his agent the ensuing season, in *Cheraw*. Cotton, or other produce, sent to him, to my address, will be received and forwarded promptly, free of commissions and all other charges except for expenses actually incurred.

For the convenience of persons sending me Cotton through this channel, Mr. Lazarus will be constantly supplied with the leading articles of *Groceries*, viz: Salt, Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c. which will be furnished to waggons, or order, at cost and charges; which will be charged to the parties, on my books, and made payable in Charleston.

Charles J. Shannon, Esq. continues my Agent in Camden, as heretofore.

HENRY W. CONNER.

October, 1829. 3mt103

The Andrew Jackson.

THE new Steam Boat *Andrew Jackson*, built expressly for the Cheraw and Augusta trade, will commence running alternately between the two places, as soon as finished, which will be previous to the 1st of Nov. She goes direct (inland) between Charleston and Cheraw; and will take freights at the lowest possible rates. 3mt03

Maj. Joshua Lazarus will be my agent in Cheraw for her also, and will attend promptly to the shipment of Cotton by her, consigned either to myself or others in Charleston.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Gold Washer.

NOTICE, that all persons are hereby forewarned against building, or making use of a Machine invented by *Walter S. Pharr* & Co. for washing alluvial, surface, and vein gravel; under penalty of the law in that case provided, as we intend to procure a patent for the same.

WALTER S. PHARR & Co.

October 17th, 1829. 4t95

[illegible]

Painting and Embroidery, [illegible]

Boarding [illegible] per month.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. D. HOKE, [illegible]

Oct. 23rd, 1829. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

WADE W. HAMPTON, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed into the new and convenient Shop on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Howell & Templeton, and more recently by Mr. S. Lowry; where he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its different branches. He employs the best of workmen, and receives the Fashions regularly from the North; which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable style, and substantial workmanship, and on the lowest possible terms.

Garments Cut out, on short notice, and at low prices. All orders for work from a distance, promptly attended to, according to directions. Most kinds of country produce will be received at the market prices, in payment for work.

He solicits a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him; and hopes, by the style of his work, and his exertions to please, to merit it. W. W. H.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1829. 94

Fall & Winter Fashions.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received the *Fall and Winter Fashions*, from Philadelphia and New-York, accompanied by drafts of all the various styles and colors now in vogue in those cities; and having in his employ the best of workmen, he is enabled to make every description of Men's Garments, as well as Ladies' Habits, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the state, and which he will warrant to fit well. His terms are as low, for first rate work, as any body else's; and he pledges himself to do his work as expeditiously as it can be done any where else.

All kinds of Garments Cut, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

☞ All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to, and returned according to directions.

Having accepted an Agency from Mr. *Allen Ward*, I am prepared to teach his Protractor System of Tailoring. BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Nov. 16, 1829. 98

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, two or three Journeymen Tailors, who are first rate workmen, and steady men; to such, constant employment will be given. Apply to BENJ. FRALEY,
Salisbury, N. C.

Nov. 19th, 1829. 94

Cutting Out Garments.

THOMAS V. CANON having purchased of *Allen Ward*, the right to his Patent Protractor System of Tailoring, for the district of country forty miles round Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. will sell to any Lady, for $5, the individual right to use said system, and will instruct them in the art, and warrant them to cut a coat as well as a man: he will also furnish each person buying a right, with a book of Fashions and Instructions, Protractor Scales, and a sheet of Profile Figures, colored, &c. Applications had better be made before September next, as the subscriber will leave the State about that time.

Gentlemen, by paying $10, can become subscribers to this unrivalled System of Tailoring, for a year; and receive the Fashions regularly, receive instruction in the art, Protractor Scales, sheets of Profile Figures every quarter, &c. &c. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord.
THOMAS V. CANON.

Nov. 19th, 1829. 4t97

N. B. The subscriber is also Agent for the Patent System of Tailoring, by Mr. Wilson, of New-York; and has received books of Fashions, Plates, Squares, &c. explanatory of the system. He is prepared to sell rights, and teach the art, according to this system, on reasonable terms.
THOS. V. CANON.

Catawba Navigation Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the Catawba Navigation Company, will be held in the town of Lincolnton, on Friday, the 11th day of December next. Important objects require that a majority of the Stockholders should be present, either in person or by proxy.
ISAAC T. AVERY, *President.*

November 5th, 1829. 5t96

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for my man *Brister*, who ran away from my plantation the 31st of October last, if secured in any jail in the state, or delivered to me at my plantation, about 7 miles west of Salisbury. *Brister* is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, was raised in the Forks of the Yadkin, by the late Col. Richmond Pearson. He has a down look when spoken to, although he speaks freely. WILLIAM GAY.

November 18th, 1829. 94

North Carolina, Ashe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Joseph Hagermann vs. Elizabeth Hagermann: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that notice be published for six weeks in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court for our said county, on the third Monday of March next, and plead to, and answer the said petition, otherwise it will be heard exparte.

6t99 Test: DAVID EARNEST, *c. s. c.*

To Journeymen Printers.

THREE or four Journeymen Printers, who are first rate and steady workmen, wanted immediately, at the Knoxville (Tennessee) Register Office; to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.
F. S. HEISKELL.

[illegible]

[illegible] Twelve months credit will be given.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the estate, to present them for settlement, within the time directed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.
JOSEPH CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*

Nov. [illegible] 4t96

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. *Gold* has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

[illegible] 87 WM. J. ALEXANDER.

State of North-Carolina:

To the Sheriffs or other returning Officers for the counties of Chatham, Davidson, Randolph and Rowan:

WHEREAS a vacancy in the representation from this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, has been occasioned in the 10th Congressional District, by the resignation of *John Giles*, Esquire: Now therefore, know ye, that by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, by the Constitution of the United States, you are hereby commanded and required to cause polls to be opened and held, on *Thursday the 3d day of December next*, in your respective counties, at the places established by law, for an election of a Representative to fill the vacancy aforesaid; and that you meet on the Thursday following, at the courthouse of Randolph county, for the purpose of comparing said polls, and ascertaining for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in said district, as by an act of Assembly in this case is made and provided; and that you cause due return thereof to be made to this Office. 4t95

[SEAL] Given under my hand as Governor, and under the great seal of the State, at the City of Raleigh, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1829.

By the Governor: JOHN OWEN.
JNO. B. MUSE, *Private Sec'y.*

Committed to the Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829, a Negro Man, who calls his name NED, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 30 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complection, stout built; third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceivable; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Oct. 13th, 1829. 89

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and put to jail in Statesville, a *Negro Boy*, who says his name is Austin, and that he belongs, to Jo: Brevard, of Lincoln county. He is yellow complected, about 5 feet 10 inches high, apparently 40 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law in such cases directs.
JOHN WOODS, *Jailor.*

November 9th, 1829. 3t95.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.* 10

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: Eliza Coxe vs. William Coxe: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

3m97 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

ALMANACKS.

FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the "Farmers and Planters Almanack," for the year 1830: price 10 cents a [illegible]

[illegible]

FAREWELL.

When [illegible] are breaking,
What tongue [illegible] tell,
When [illegible] are departing
From their [illegible] cell,
When hands are link'd that dread to part,
And heart is met by throbbing heart,
Oh! bitter, bitter is the smart
Of them that bid farewell!

When hope is chidden
That fain of bliss would tell,
And love forbidden
In the breast to dwell;
When fetter'd by a viewless chain,
We turn and gaze, and turn again,
Oh! death were mercy to the pain
Of them that bid farewell!

AFFECTION'S TEAR.

There is a tear more pure and bright
Than even morn's first blushing light;
It sparkles with milder glow,
Than sunbeams on the woven snow;
It is a purer, sweeter gem,
Than ever breath'd on rose-bud stem;
Oh! yes, 'tis even lovelier far,
Than evening's first and lovely star;
For 'tis that holy sacred tear,
Affection claims her offspring dear.

MISCELLANY.

> Whate'er men do, or think, or dream,
> Our motley paper seizes for its theme.

DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT.

Young farmers, beginning housekeeping, are apt to sink too great a proportion of their capital in furniture, riding horses, carriages, &c. and often live up to or beyond their income. Farmers, to be sure, should live quite as well as other men, of the same property; and they have the means of living better than others, possessing the same nominal income, so far as the substantial comforts of life are concerned. But small savings are of great consequence to persons just setting out in life. A cent a day, is $3: 65 a year. Ten cents a day, (a moderate allowance for dram drinkers,) is more than $36 a year. A prudent farmer will do well, every cent he lays out for trifles relating to his daily expenditures which can be dispensed with, without an essential abridgement of his comforts, to calculate, in his own mind, what that suit would amount to in a year. The aggregate will be greater than he could have anticipated without the aid of arithmetic.

N. E. Farmer.

Luther.—In Dwight's recent Tour thro' Germany, it is stated that the traveller meets with an object of much interest in the town of Eisleben, viz; a dwelling very humble in its external appearance, almost as much so as that of Shakespeare upon Avon, and bearing the inscription over the door,—"*This is the house in which Luther was born.*" You enter the door, you find yourself in the middle of a small school, the teacher of which very civilly accompanies you to two upper apartments, which are kept sacred to the memory of Luther. The walls are hung with pictures, ancient and grotesque; and the rooms contain chairs, tables and other decaying relics of their former possessor. A swan of full size is carved in wood, which stands erect on a table with the wings a little spread. After satisfying your curiosity, and taxing the attentive schoolmaster with various questions, you write your name, with ink from Luther's inkstand, in an *Album* upheld by the wings of the swan, and depart. The house has been purchased by the King of Prussia and is presumed to be as nearly in its primitive state as possible. No family resides in it, and it is only used for accommodating the little school.

Ral. Reg.

Burmese Paper.—Three descriptions of paper are used by the Burmans. The first is a domestic manufacture, made from the fibres of the young bamboo; this is a substance as thick as pasteboard, which is rubbed over with a mixture of charcoal and rice-water; thus prepared, it is written upon with a pencil of steatite, as we write on a slate. The impression may be blotted out with the moistened hand, and the paper is again fit to be written upon. This process, if the paper be good, may be often repeated. Another sort is strong white blotting-paper, and is universally used for packages, for the decorations of coffins, and for making ornaments offered to the temples, and exhibited at festivals. The Chinese import stained paper, also used for ornaments offered to the temples, and for decorating coffins.

Crawford's Ava.

It is worthy of notice that so learned a scholar as Dr. Doddridge makes use of the phrase "pretty considerable."

[illegible] interesting [illegible]

Count Diebitsch is small in person, and nearly of the same stature as Napoleon; he resembles him likewise in many military qualities. Those who have an opportunity of being near his person are lavish in their praises of him; and speak in the highest terms of his fitness for a commander; his activity; his circumspection; his presence of mind; the acuteness of his observation; which derives advantage from the most trifling fault of his adversary. He sleeps but four hours out of twenty-four; and passes the greater part of the night in dictating orders, or on horseback, to reconnoitre the outposts and making dispositions for the next day. His meals are extremely frugal, and of the shortest possible duration. In social intercourse he is the polished Courtier; kind and affable to his inferiors; and he never fails to take particular notice of military men of any grade, who have in any way distinguished themselves.

Walking Fish.—A fish called the Hassar, in the West Indies, possesses the singular property of travelling over land, which it invariably does when the pools it inhabits become dry. It is said that these fish will travel a whole night in search of their object, at the rate of three miles an hour, and they effect their search by the use of their elastic tail, with which they throw themselves forward on their arms, or front fins. The Indians say these fish carry a supply of water within them for their journey, for their bodies are always wet, and if wiped dry they speedily become moist again. The Hassar makes a regular nest, in which it lays its eggs, and guards it very carefully until the spawn is hatched.

Key West Register.

Liberia.—In a note to the short address of Bishop White, (says a Philadelphia paper) is a most interesting fact, and one full of promise. It states that the Colonists have established friendly relations with so many of the neighbouring native Chiefs, that they have sent into Liberia as many as a hundred of their children to be educated. The fact is an evidence how well founded is the expectation that Liberia will do more for the civilization of Africa than has heretofore been done by the whole civilized world.

Prize Tragedy.—Mr. E. Forrest, having offered a premium of $500 for the best new tragedy on an American subject, the prize was awarded to Mr. John A. Stone, for a piece entitled Metamora. The Boston Courier informs us that Mr. Stone was a native fo Stoneham or Woburn, Mass. and served an apprenticeship to an umbrella-maker in Boston. About ten years since, he turned his attention to literature and the stage.

Excessive use of Sulphur.—Professor Olmstead, in a geological excursion in North Carolina, met with a patient who was enduring the most excruciating pains, with his body emaciated, his knee joints grown out in excrescences, knees drawn together, and so helpless that he could not move a limb without aid. On inquiring into the cause of his disease, he learned that it was occasioned by taking enormous doses of sulphur, recommended to him by a quack to cure the rheumatism. He had taken six pounds of sulphur.

Human Life.—The result of researches in different parts of France, England, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Russia, has been to shew, that out of a hundred men in those countries, only about twenty-five arrive at the age of sixty years. Mountainous countries, whatever may be their latitude, are those in which life is of the greatest duration.

A decree of the King of Denmark provides that "every deaf and dumb infant, born in the Kingdom, shall receive the education necessary to render him a useful member of society."

The Hiccough.—Keep a dog fasting for eight or ten hours, then lay it on its back and pour some cold water on his stomach, the hiccough will immediately be produced. The same will occur with other animals. This experiment was made by Cuvier.

[illegible] it is said that [illegible] upon the [illegible] operations of Count Diebitsch, [illegible] don't know which is to be the most admired, the original plan of the campaign, or the combination [illegible] courage, and caution with which it has been conducted: but this I do know, that this single campaign places Diebitsch at the very head of his profession."

A few days since, in the family of a poor person, in one of the southern streets of Philadelphia, a child was born *without a mouth*. The preservation of its life, if possible, was deemed a duty, and every thing was done that appeared conducive to this object, but at the end of five or six days, the infant died.

Potatoes.—It is stated in a French Journal, that potatoes may be preserved fresh, firm and well flavored for two years, by burying them in the earth to the depth of three and a half feet.

"The pearls and precious stones, the silk and gold, with which a coquette so studiously bedecks herself, are as transparent varnish, which makes all her defects the more apparent."

[*Chinese Maxim.*

Church and State.—The state of Maine has recovered judgement against the Mariner's Church of Portland, for $1100, on account of stone furnished for the building, from the state prison.

A most horrid murder was recently committed within five miles of Attakapas, Louisia. Wm. Holmes Firth, a young man aged about 21, killed his sister and her child, the first by beating her with his fist and striking her head on the floor, and the last by knocking its brains out against a post of the house where they resided.

Wooden Nutmeges.—The Hartford Mirror cautions the public, particularly at the South and West, against buying cast iron axes, finished so as closely to resemble cast steel ones, a number having been sent simultaneously to New York and other places.

Scrofula.—Iodine has recently been administered, with great success, in the French hospitals in scrofulous disorders.

Lorenzo Dow.—This eccentric and celebrated individual, was, a few days ago, preaching at Springfield, Massachusetts.

A French paper mentions a singular case in the annals of gallantry; an old soldier, 72 years of age, deliberately committed suicide, in a fit of despondence caused by the unsuccessful termination of a love affair.

M. Shionville has announced in a French paper, that he has succeeded in making *malleable glass*.

It is stated that the mulberry is grown in such quantities in the county of New Haven, Connecticut, as to produce 50,000 dollars worth of sewing silk annually.

Junius.—The North-American Review just published, contains a review of a small book printed last year in this city, entitled "Junius unmasked," in which it was attempted to show that Lord George Sackville was the author of those celebrated letters under that signature. We do not perceive that the reviewer any where directly declares his conviction of the fact; but we infer from the general tone of his remarks, and manner in which he speaks of the arguments of the work under review, that he has no doubt of Lord Sackville being the real Junius. He does not admit that any one of all those who have been named as the author can have the slightest claim to the credit, except that nobleman and Sir Philip Francis. J. Horne Tooke's pretensions are not even named. There is something worthy of consideration in his concluding paragraph.

Boston Courier.

An *iron boat*, built by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, made a voyage last week from Mauch Chunk to Trenton, and back to Easton up the channel of the Delaware, to the entire satisfaction of her owners.

Roman Catholics.—It was ascertained at the recent Council of Bishops held in Baltimore, that the Roman Catholic population was over half a million, in the United States.